

in his favor. He kills only one at a time. Their manslaughter is wholesale.

**NOT A MORAL ISSUE.**

It is hard to understand the moral indignation of some of our Cobdenite contemporaries over the proposal, made by eminent Republicans, to revise the tariff in 1909. These critics profess to be anxious to have the tariff revised, but they want it revised in a manner which, whether or not it does the nation the most good, will certainly do the Republican party the most harm. They seem to be more interested in repelling some particular goods from a revision than in promoting national efficiency and advancing national welfare. It is an axiom in politics that the pendency of a Presidential campaign stimulates factional spirit and encourages political pettifoggery. The two parties in Congress begin to maneuver for position and to engage with special zeal in the game of putting each other "in a hole." To win a petty advantage much devious strategy is resorted to and party solidarity is often enforced at the expense of individual preference and judgment. The work of tariff revision should be divorced as far as possible from partisan prejudices and frictions. To be thoroughly acceptable a tariff should deal equitably with all sections and be enacted with the support of all sections.

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

for good or evil. The Dingley law, on the contrary, has stood unchallenged in the main, perhaps because it was passed without much partisan contention and had a fair opportunity to falsify the predictions of its critics.

Why, therefore, should the Republican party so suddenly converted itself into a party of delay and the lessening of experience? It wants to frame a new tariff which will meet all tests, as successfully as the Dingley tariff has done, and wants to do the work free from the distractions of partisan electioneering. Our Coddineite friends naturally do not want to have the task well done, and they are insisting that it is not wisdom, but "rascality, cowardice, and stupidity" to postpone a revision until the agitation of the next Presidential campaign have subsided. Our esteemed contemporary "The New York Times," argues quite properly when it says:

The duty of revision is immediate and imperative. The Forum of morals duty admits of no postponement. . . . If a grocer accused of selling short weight groceries should

The Dingley tariff law can hardly be described as a law under which "short weight groceries" are being sold by a swindling tradesman. "The Times" has admitted that under that law our export and import trade has doubled and our foreign commerce is increasing much more rapidly than our population. Judged by its effects, the tariff act of 1897 has proven one of the most successful acts of that sort in American history. It is not a fraud nor a failure, and no moral obligation of any sort exists to repeal it. It will be revised, but only on grounds of business expediency, and the Republican party is fully entitled to choose

*IMPROVE THE POLICE.*

It would be hard to exaggerate the difficulty of maintaining law and order in New York City. The vast area of the town, the large spaces sparsely populated, the variety of nationalities and methods of wrongdoing, and the large floating class of tramps, yeggmen and bad sailors are enough to tax the skill and resources of an efficiently organized police force. With a Police Department which, in spite of reforms, is still tainted with many of its ancient evils, is it any wonder that the city has been exasperated by an ever growing series of assaults upon women and children, and that the inhabitants of two districts have been greatly aroused by such outrages?

The people who are now suffering, directly or remotely, from the prevalent lawlessness are paying a double penalty—once for their reign of corrupt politics, which, under their own earlier toleration, ruined the discipline and effectiveness of the police by making roundsmen and officers the servile friends of criminals, and again for the present penny-wise, pound-foolish economy which keeps the Police Department appropriations down. Poor methods within the Police Department, making it possible for

general alarm to be delayed five hours beyond the time of the call for it, and viciously lawless policemen, like the one who suspiciously refused to protect the witness from anonymous men who had been sent to him from anonymous persons, are both of them which Commissioner Bingham is expected to cure within a reasonably short time. But the inadequate force, whose inattentiveness in comparison with the city's size and population almost certainly emboldens the majority of criminals to follow their miserable impulses, cannot be improved until public opinion sternly convinces the authorities that the city must have protection against murder, assault and robbery, and that the police must be free of all thievery.

While men's tempers are still aroused Commissioner Bingham may be trusted to improve his department from within by driving out the still lingering scoundrels in the ranks, and by perfecting the new recruits. But when the days of appropriation draw nigh, and the memory of recent outrages has become faint, the city will have a new trouble and wicked

It is now reported that the price of thread is getting ready to soar. Having long remained at the five-cent mark, spool cotton has already risen to six cents and threatens to shoot up to ten. The usual explanations are being adduced. The Thread Trust says that cotton and labor and spools all cost much more than they formerly did, while the small fry say that the trust can name its own prices, regardless of the cost of production, because American women have become slaves to the habit of using the trust brands and refuse all others. Independent manufacturers appearing on the thread market with a new label and new shape of spools, and new frame, or, suspiciously

glances from every feminine needle wielder causing them sooner or later to withdraw from the field, sorrowfully convinced that the trust has hypnotized or bribed the entire gentler sex. This circumstance, we think, deserves more consideration than the mere increase in the cost of production.

Whatever may have been the historical conditions leading up to the present sad state of affairs, the assertion is boldly made that one firm has hypnotized some thirty million American women into believing that nobody would violate the company's factory walls. Not

LECTURES BY SOUTH AMERICANS

DESERTED FARMS.

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THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The inhabitants of Breslau, Germany, ha

### *About People and Social Incidents.*

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Cornelia Bryce has gone to Narragansett

COLOMBIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

the Chicago Theological Seminary.

PRESIDENT AMADOR IN PARIS  
Paris, July 20. Dr. Manuel Amador, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, arrived in Paris today.

THE KAISER AT TRONDHJEM.  
Trondhjem, July 20.—Emperor William, of Germany, arrived here this morning.

many has arrived here on his annual visit.

Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis.

**SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.**  
 (By Telegram to The Tribune.)

life, literature and history of the Jews. It has done a good work, and is worthy of every Jew's support."